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would often cause mistakes in interpretation, but it is a question whether it is worth while, for the sake of scientific accuracy, to increase the confusion of the beginner in the matter of aspirated and unaspirated words. Apart from the dialect, the text of this edition is based upon Kallenberg's. The volume also contains a brief sketch of the author's life and work, a summary of the dialect peculiarities, an "Inhaltsverzeichnis und Zeittafel," and a "Namen- und Sachverzeichnis."

A. G. LAIRD

*First Book in Latin.* By ALEXANDER JAMES INGLIS AND VIRGIL PRETTYMAN. New York: Macmillan, 1906. Pp. 301. \$0.90.

This is an excellent example of the "Beginning Book" now prevalent, the ordinary lesson containing some words, some forms, some syntax with explanation, Latin sentences to be translated into English, English to be translated into Latin, and an exercise in conversation. There are seventy-five lessons, designed for completion in twenty weeks, and preparing for the study of Caesar without any further reading or exercises. From the eleventh lesson on, the section of reading consists of two parts: first, disconnected sentences illustrating forms and syntax; second, simplified Caesar text (ii. 1-15 and i. 1-29). There are about 650 words "based on the latest and most systematic analysis of the vocabulary of Caesar." Nearly all occur five times in Caesar. In approaching the subject of inflection the cases of the first declension are all learned and used before being assembled in a paradigm. From beginning to end the forms very properly receive the chief emphasis. The analysis of verb forms does not separate tense signs but speaks of *-bam*, *-bo*, etc., as endings. The reviewer is inclined to prefer conversational exercises originating with the individual teacher, but doubtless many will be found to disagree with him and to welcome the sections here provided. The space given to composition seems rather large but perhaps in such a case it is best to err on the side of abundance of material, with the expectation that the individual teacher can make his own selection from it. There are no illustrations.

The book is a good piece of work, worthy of careful examination by all teachers of beginners.

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*A propos du "Corpus Tibullianum": Un siècle de philologie latine classique.* Par A. Cartault. Paris. Felix Alcan, 1906. Pp. viii + 569. Fr. 18.

This well-printed volume is designed primarily not as a bibliography—though practically everything save school editions and translations seems to have received consideration—but as an essay in the history of method during the last century. The *Corpus Tibullianum* is taken as a type of the field of Latin

studies, and its editors and critics as illustrative of the scholarship of the period.

From this point of view the book is both valuable and interesting. By no means content with giving summaries, in chronological order, of the numerous tracts, volumes, and reviews wholly or in part concerned with the criticism of Tibullus, M. Cartault has constantly kept in mind the tendency of each contribution and its relations to earlier and later publications. In a word, the treatment of the subject-matter is synthetic. After a preliminary survey of such earlier work as was most influential in determining the aspect of Tibullan studies at the beginning of the period in question come the four chapters making up the body of the book, in which the subject is brought down to yesterday, and the whole is concluded with a philosophical summing-up of the progress thus far made, and an estimate of the present outlook for these studies.

Granted the limitations which M. Cartault has set himself, his achievement is noteworthy. Beyond question the sifting and comparison of different standards and ideals is enormously facilitated by the selection of a small and definite field. Yet one may not unfairly ask whether the disadvantages involved in the plan do not outweigh its obvious convenience. Tibullus is not an author of first-rate importance. Many of the significant contributions to method in the nineteenth century were *à propos* of other writers. Such epoch-making labors, for example, as those of Ritschl on the text of Plautus may not safely be ignored in any large discussion of the evolution of the critical art. On the other hand, it would probably be no exaggeration to say that more than a half of the volume before us is devoted to the analysis of work which is anything but epoch-making, and is significant to none but special students of Roman elegy.

To these, indeed, M. Cartault's history will be a rich mine of information, and they will find in its learned author a guide to the just appreciation of the literature on Tibullus at once sober, clear, and eminently judicious. To acquire otherwise a command of the subject such as may be obtained from a reading of this one volume would need years of industrious application, and such extensive library facilities as only the most fortunate enjoy.

It is to be regretted that there is neither an index of authors nor one of places, for the "Table méthodique des matières" but imperfectly supplies their place. Useful, too, would have been a brief statement, in connection with the discussion of even the less important pamphlets, of *all* the passages treated, with their writers' emendations or interpretations.

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